



ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1859

We gave, yesterday, a specimen of the manner in which the Conservative feeling that exists at the North, is beginning to find expression; and extracts which showed that even some presses which favored the Republican party, as a political organization, were constrained to disavow all sympathy with Brown and the conspirators, and to acknowledge that their sentence is just, and their punishment deserved. We might continue, to-day, our quotations from papers of different parties, all of the same tenor.—The Boston Traveller, the Boston Journal, the Philadelphia Journal—Republican journal—unite in washing their hands of any stain of the sin and crime of defending the Harper's Ferry invasion. Having taken this step, why do not these journals go a little farther, and admit that a sectional organization, which may be relied on by wicked men to sustain aggression and promote disunion, is wrong and mischievous in itself, and ought to be abandoned? From the first, such papers as the Boston Courier, the Boston Post, the New York Express, &c., have been as open and decided in their course, in this matter, as any of the Southern newspapers.

The Charleston Mercury is "completely disgusted" at the recent proceedings of the authorities and people of Virginia, in relation to the Brown affair, and comes down "hot and heavy" upon what it calls "the tissue of disgrace, exaggeration, and invention," which it alleges has been exhibited. The Mercury is in a bad humor, and will never be pleased until Virginia "secedes," or "nullifies," or joins "a Southern Confederacy," or declares war against the North, or "dissolves the Union," or something of that sort. Then, the Mercury would be delighted. In relation to the advice given by the Mercury, that "the Legislature of South Carolina should take no action which may have the appearance of being prompted by the 'Virginia force' and its terrorism," we can only say, that the people of Virginia do not ask, or expect, that South Carolina should be controlled in its action by Virginia, as they certainly never will be, in their, by the teachings or purposes of the coterie which seeks to rule South Carolina, through the Mercury and its allies.

The New York Observer, one of the ablest and most widely circulated religious papers in the country, takes the most honorable and conservative ground, in reference to the present condition of affairs in this country.—It declares that it was unfair to go into Bedlam for a representative mind of the country, as to take the ravings of Cheever and Whelock, and the like, as types of the Northern pulp—admits that the South will not regard the North as an enemy because of the clamor raised there by fanatics. It admits that there is, and always will be a strong anti-slavery sentiment generally, at the North; but predicts that there will be no more "John Browns" in our day—that some of the "traitors" seeing what is coming will turn into rampant "patriots," and that "abolitionism will die with the villains who hatched the recent conspiracy." A friend has sent us marked, some of the strong comments of the Observer, for which we will endeavor to find a place in a few days.

A letter in the New York Herald says that Col. Baylor, in consequence of some indignity being offered to him recently at Charleston, by the guards or soldiers there, expressed himself, publicly and fully, in regard to the whole military array there—denouncing recent proceedings as a political scheme, to aid Gov. Wise, &c., &c. We do not know what reliance can be placed upon the statements in this letter, and, therefore, refrain from noticing it more at length. It is probable that, if the statements are incorrect, Col. Baylor will contradict them.

Governor's Message.—We issued yesterday afternoon to our subscribers in town, an Extra, containing the Message of the Governor to the Legislature. The extra will be sent in this number of the Gazette for the Country, to our Country subscribers. Those who file the paper will please insert the extra in their files, as its re-publication in the regular issue of the Gazette, will be unnecessary.

The present arrangement of the Hall of the House of Representatives—benches for the members, and no desks—is said to be a decided improvement. The members themselves feel the want of their usual appliances for writing while in the seats; but they will have to admit that "no desks" is the order of the day.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury says three young men, strangers in the city, went in company to visit the forts of the harbor, on the 8th ult., since which time nothing has been heard of them. One was Mr. Henry C. Ashby, of Virginia, aged about 21 years.

In Baltimore, the jury in the case of William and George Coulson, indicted for the murder of Jonathan B. Chronister, have returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of George Coulson, and guilty of murder in the second degree against William Coulson.

On the 1st ballot for Speaker of the House, taken on Monday, (and the only ballot taken on that day,) Messrs. Boteler, of Virginia, and Davis and Harris, of Maryland, voted for Mr. Gilmer.

Reports from seventy-five Louisiana sugar plantations, show a deficit of seventeen thousand hogsheads of sugar.

The remarkable fact is stated by the Cincinnati Gazette, that of a package of \$2,200 of counterfeit notes on the Philadelphia Bank, transmitted from Cincinnati, \$1,200 were paid out by the Philadelphia Bank before the counterfeit was detected. That is, the bank paid out counterfeiters of its own issues, supposing the notes to be good. This fact shows the close proximity of the counterfeit, and also indicates the danger of other counterfeiters, equally well prepared, being put in circulation by the same parties.

It appears that the crowd in Philadelphia, on Saturday, who supposed they followed the remains of John Brown from the Baltimore depot to the New York steamboat wharf, were sadly hoaxed. The wagon which they followed contained an old empty box, made to resemble a coffin, and the expedition was crowned to the view of leading the crowd astray, so that the remains could be quietly carried to the wharf, which was done by a route different from that taken by the wagon containing the sham coffin.

Lieut. Col. W. Seawell, 8th infantry, has been ordered to the temporary command of the Department of Texas. General Twiggs having since then resigned this command, Col. Robt. E. Lee is to be appointed in his place. Lieut. Henry A. Wise has been ordered to ordnance duty, at the Navy Yard, Washington. James W. Hertz, of Millersville, Ga., has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has appointed Arthur W. Machen, esq., of Baltimore, Judge of the Supreme Court of that city, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Lee. Mr. Machen is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of the Law School at Cambridge. He was admitted to the Bar about six years ago. He is a gentleman of unimpeachable character, good capacity, and untiring industry.

Two or three inches of snow fell in Boston last Sunday night.

Arrival of the Steamer City of Manchester. New York, Dec. 5.—The steamer City of Manchester, from Glasgow via Queenstown on the 20th ult., bringing London advices of the 19th, has arrived. Her arrival here has been generally anticipated.

A French journal asserts that the high duties on English manufactures have failed in preventing competition. Light goods from Manchester, suitable for the Arab market, were ordered by way of experiment, and notwithstanding import duties and expenses, they were found to be ten per cent lower than the same kind of French goods.

The Constitution confirms the statement that the *Arc de Belgique* would be prosecuted for publishing the letter alleged to be from the King of Sardinia to the Emperor of the French, relative to the Regency of Prince Carignano.

Baron de Talleyrand will replace the Marquis de Montier as ambassador to Berlin. The Marquis de Bonville will be appointed ambassador at Athens.

The departure of the Spanish troops for Morocco has been delayed, as Marshal O'Donnell has been unable to get the leaving before the collection of the war material has been completed, which will be very shortly.

No invitation to take part in the approaching Congress has as yet been sent to any power. The letters despatched will be sent to the plenipotentiaries immediately.

The Akbar publishes the following despatch of Gen. Martimprey, dated 15th, 9th inst. "Gen. Dourier announces that after an immense battle undertaken against the Maier and the Agoudas, Benigal and St. Hanaya have been taken by surprise by the commander of the troops, our conditions have been accepted, and the Maier has surrendered to us. The expeditionary corps will recross the frontier on the 11th inst. and will then be broken up."

A Tuscan despatch has arrived, but has not been received by the King—However, Prince de Carignan will give an audience to the members of this despatch.

Gen. Garibaldi has tendered his resignation to the King of Sardinia, and is not to return again to Central Italy.

The despatch from Tuscany came in the name of Baron Riccio, President of the National Assembly, to protest against the Regency of M. Buoncompagni.

Baron Riccio, has protested against the appointment of M. Buoncompagni as Regent of Central Italy.

HAMBURG, Nov. 19.—At the election of Burgesses yesterday, neither the conservative party, nor the party of the Guibly succeeded in bringing in their candidates. The chief leader of the moderate liberal party has been beaten by the leader of the extreme liberal faction.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Sugar firm, with fair enquiry. Coffee demand steady. Tea flat.—Rice quiet, Saltpetre a shade better. Tallow quiet at 50s on the spot, and 58s 6d @ 59s during the quarter.

Aid Tendered Virginia from the North.

The Schenckey News publishes the following letter from Governor Wise, in reply to a tender of service from one of the military companies of Schenckey. It tells its own story:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RICHMOND, VA., November 25, 1859. My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 22d inst. came duly to hand. In behalf of the great State of which I am Chief, I desire to return to you my sincere thanks for your patriotic and generous offer, tendering in behalf of your gallant company your services to the Commonwealth, free of charge in this hour of need, when she is endangered by a rebellious invasion from without, and sorely in need of every aid. Nothing is more grateful to me than to receive the assurances of sympathy and support from sister States, and especially from the Empire State, in whose gallant and patriotic military companies I have no doubt you bear some honorable rank.

Notwithstanding the fact that I have the utmost confidence that the sons of Virginia will be fully able to vindicate her exalted honor, still, in view of the extraordinary and unreasonable efforts of misguided and fanatical abolitionists, I deem it proper to accept your kind offer conditionally, that is to say, if I shall deem the danger threatening our beloved State of such a character that I shall require the aid of other troops than our own, I shall not hesitate instantly to inform you, and shall in such case expect your prompt attendance. Again thanking you for your kindness, I remain, your obedient servant, HENRY A. WISE, Governor.

Washington Irving. Last of his race, with him the golden ring of genius the first fifty years of this Nineteenth Century, is dissolved. Who, where are they that can re-cast it? When John Murray told Moore that he must die with him that day for Washington Irving would be there—Irving said the most brilliant man of his age—of all others I most wanted to see.—For him Scott came to the gate of Abbotford, and never rested till he had given the young author the pat to the distinction he so soon won in England. These men heaped the intellectual treasures so high, that while our generations last, and we take thought for thought, there will be no famine. The citizen of New York, the neighbor whose loss we mourn, wrote his name high on the list of these miners in the ore of genius.

We shall not at once feel the debt this country owed his intellect. He taught the scholars of the Old World that one of the men of the Republic could stand with them on the day of literature.—N. Y. Courier.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the years."

The total eclipse of the sun, on the 18th of next July, will be a very important one to the scientific world. The director of the Dorpat Observatory was the first to remark that at the moment of obscuration four of the principal planets, Venus, Mercury, Jupiter and Saturn—will appear in the vicinity of the eclipsed sun as a kind of rhomboidal figure; a phenomena of such extraordinary rarity that many centuries will elapse before its repetition. Darkness will commence and terminate on the land, the localities being California and the shores of the Red Sea. Between these extreme points the eclipse will be visible in North America, from whence the moon's shadow will pass across the Atlantic, and traverse Spain; total darkness including the following important towns in that country: Oviedo, St. Vincent, Santander, Bilbao, Vittoria, Burgos, Pampeluna, Saragossa and Valencia. The line of totality will then cross the Mediterranean and enter Africa, passing across Algiers, Bezan, Tizer, Sockna, Sebba, Gadda and Mourzouk.

In New York on Saturday morning, Patrick Kirby, a hand on board of a coal barge, shot a little girl 11 years of age, named Eva Stehl, and wounded her so severely, that her life is despaired of. The circumstances attending the occurrence, are as follows: Eva in company with half a dozen other children, was engaged in picking up the refuse coal on the pier, when Kirby came out of the cabin of the barge with a pistol in his hand, and deliberately fired at the girls. The charge took effect in the right side of Eva, the ball passing into the lung, and inflicting a mortal wound. Kirby was arrested and locked up until the arrival of the Coroner, when he was conveyed to the Tombs. In answer to the questions of the Coroner, the prisoner said:—"About 9 o'clock or a little later, I saw the children on the dock, and fired the pistol to scare them away, and did not intend to do any injury."

The rivers and creeks in the interior and western parts of Iowa are said to be perfectly thronged with beavers and minks, to say nothing of myriads of other animals whose hides are sought by the trappers. Beaver Creek, which empties into the Cedar at Cedar Falls, is dammed at very frequent intervals by the industrious and enterprising residents from which it takes its name. They have not been as plenty before for several years. The trapper's field of labor is a large one, and great numbers of them are picking up the traps, and are preparing to reap their harvest. Prices are likely to be very remunerative.

The Supreme Court of the United States assembled at Washington on Monday last. Present: The Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice; Hon. Samuel Nelson, Hon. Robert Grier, Hon. John A. Campbell, and Hon. Nathan Clifford, Associate Justices. At the admission of some attorneys, the Chief Justice announced that the roll of the docket would be commenced on Tuesday.

A contract has been effected between the Northwestern Express Company and Sir I. Simpson, President of the Hudson's Bay Company, by which all the stores from the North will be sent by the La Crosse, Wisconsin, and the La Crosse Railroad.

The furs of the British Company, taken to St. Paul by dog teams, thence by express and railroad by way of La Crosse.

Advices at Charleston from Nicaragua state that the Bolly contract has been forfeited, and the offer of Commodore Vanderbilt is rejected.

It is stated that Secretary Cobb's estimates for the next fiscal year are a fraction over forty-five millions dollars, and the estimated expenditures are fifty-three millions.

Alabama has in its treasury a balance of \$600,000.

Virginia News. The Howitzers, Young Guard, and German Rifles, reached Richmond, from Charleston on Monday afternoon, under the command of Col. August. They were welcomed at home with loud cheers by a large crowd. They were welcomed by the Governor in a brief speech, in which he stated to the Howitzers that their guns were ready for them; and also recommended to the regiment, through their Colonel, the propriety of making preparation for the reception of the Cadets, from the Military Institute, who are to visit Richmond in a few days.

The whole people of Lunenburg County, without regard to party, sect or denomination, are requested to meet at December Court, to consider of the sizes of the times, and to enter into some concert of action for mutual protection and safety, against the "irrepressible conflict." And all the officers of the Militia and Volunteer Companies are especially requested to attend, together with all the Magistrates and other civil officers of the county.

The House Guard, of Lynchburg, at their first regular meeting, passed a resolution to have their uniforms made in Philadelphia, since which they have reconsidered the matter, and resolved to have them made at home. We trust that other companies will emulate the example of the House Guard of Lynchburg, and keep their work at home.

They are getting up a petition to the Legislature in Frederick, Jefferson and Clarke counties in Virginia, praying for the passage of an Act exempting one slave for every family, from legal process.

THE GREAT BUILDERS' STRIKE ENDED.—The great builders' strike in London is at an end. Some information as to its extent we glean from the Edinburgh Review, which says that the Trades Union of England now numbers not less than 600,000 of professed members, and possesses a fund of £1,500,000, destined chiefly for the support of strikes. When a strike occurs the laborers belonging to the organization are bound to withhold themselves from employment until the employers come to terms, under indefinite but very severe and effectual penalties. Practically, it is found that the livelihood and safety of operatives, whether members or not, are imperiled if they refuse to submit to the rules of the Trades Union, and thus this gigantic corporation, this government without a government, with the ability, as Lord Campbell said, to raise a fund as large as the revenues of some of the sovereign States of Europe, has obtained a monopoly of the labor market of England, and a control, more or less despotic, of almost the entire laboring population of England. As a compensation for the refusal to allow a member of the Union the chance of disposing of his services as he chooses, a meager pittance—five shillings a week—during a strike, is allowed him from the general fund, and thus we have seen thousands of men, with their families, driven unwillingly to dependence on a government in order to sustain the Trades Union in its demand. The miseries of such a state of things are unnumbered, and the laboring classes of England have great reason to rejoice at its termination.—Petersburg Express.

FOR SALE.—Three two story FRAME HOUSES, fronting on St. Asaph street, immediately south of the residence of F. L. Smith, esq. For terms, apply to EDGAR E. HARPER, or JESSE OWINGS.

DESIRABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—I offer my FARM for sale, called LOUST HILL, situated on the Mattaponi River, containing about 450 ACRES. Three hundred acres cleared, the remainder in wood and timber, a good land has been lined and much improved ground. This farm lies beautifully, within one mile of the Virginia Central Railroad, and is well situated for the purpose of raising stock, &c. The neighborhood is not surpassed by any.

The improvements are ample for a large family. The HOUSES having all been built or repaired within the last few years.

Communications addressed to the subscriber, will receive prompt attention.

T. L. CATTELL, Guinea's P. O., Caroline County, Md. 21 21 1/2

BAGS SANTOS COFFEE, a prime article, just received and for sale by

MARSHALL & CO., No. 29

JOHN R. HUNTON, Buckland, Va.

ROBT. H. HUNTON, Alexandria, Va.

JAMES V. BROCKE, No. 12—2nd

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Monday, Lieut. Gov. W. L. Jackson called the Senate to order, and made a very appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Thomas of Fairfax, Shelton C. Davis was unanimously elected Clerk of the Senate.

John A. Jordan was unanimously elected Sergeant-at-Arms, Daniel S. Baldwin was appointed Door-keeper, and James E. Good unanimously appointed printer.

Mr. Wickham of H., offered a resolution that the committee charged with the subject of internal improvement, when appointed, be instructed to consider the expediency of providing for the completion of the unfinished portions of the Virginia Central Railroad, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Thomas of F., moved that the resolution, be laid on the table—as he wished the whole subject, embracing all improvements, to be referred to the committee, and acted on at once.

The motion to lay on the table, was opposed by Messrs. Wickham and Smith of G., Jones of Chesterfield, and Paxton of Rockbridge, and was lost. The resolution was then adopted.

The following resolutions of inquiry by the Committee on Roads, &c., were adopted: By Mr. Marshall, of F., of increasing the capital stock of the Manassas Gap Railroad Company, \$300,000, with a subscription on the part of the State to three-fifths of the same.

By Mr. Paxton, of R., of providing for the construction of a Railroad from Harrisonburg to a point on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad in the county of Roanoke or Botetourt.

By Mr. Thomas, of F., of loaning to the Manassas Gap Railroad Company \$300,000, on condition of completing their road.

By Mr. McKenney, of Norfolk, of authorizing the Board of Public Works to make a direct appropriation of \$300,000 for the relief and completion of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Brannon, of Lewis, the Committee to examine the Lunatic Asylums, when appointed, was instructed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the further prosecution of the buildings of the Lunatic Asylum west of the Alleghany mountains.

On motion of Mr. Coghill, of Annerhet, the Committee for Courts of Justice was instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing that portion of section 14, chapter 38, and section 3, chapter 96, of the Code of Virginia, as amended by the acts of April 1st, 1858, which requires merchants and ordinary keepers to give bond and security, and take an oath faithfully to observe said laws before obtaining a license to retail ardent spirits, or a mixture thereof, or to keep a house of entertainment.

On motion of Mr. Layne, of Alleghany, Resolved, That the Committee on Roads do enquire into the expediency of increasing the capital stock of the James River and Kanawha Company fifteen millions of dollars, and of authorizing a subscription there to by the Commonwealth so much as shall be necessary to extinguish the debt due by the Company to the State, the debt of the Company guaranteed by the State, and the floating debt of the company.

Resolved, As alternative to the foregoing, that the said Committee enquire into the expediency, first, of providing for paying the interest upon the bonds of the said Company which have been guaranteed by the State, taken to St. Paul by dog teams, thence by express and railroad by way of La Crosse.

Resolved, As alternative to the foregoing, that the said Committee enquire into the expediency, first, of providing for paying the interest upon said bonds, after the first day of January, 1860, whenever the Board of public Works shall be satisfied, upon the certificate of the Board of Directors, that an instalment of interest will become due according to the face of the bonds, and that the Company will be unable to pay the same or any part thereof; second, of making provision for the discharging its Third of appropriating a sum sufficient to complete the Canal to Covington, and to improve the navigation of the Kanawha River, from its mouth to Loup Creek Shoals; fourth, of authorizing the Company to abandon, or otherwise dispose of the Kanawha turnpike road, and the Blue Ridge turnpike road.

On motion of Mr. Paxton, of Rockbridge, the Committee of Finance was instructed to enquire into the expediency of paying the interest which became due on the first day of July last, and that which will become due on the first day of January next, on the bonds of the James River and Kanawha Company, which have been guaranteed by the State; also, of providing for paying the interest upon said bonds, after the first day of January, 1860, whenever the Board of public Works shall be satisfied, upon the certificate of the Board of Directors, that an instalment of interest will become due according to the face of the bonds, and that the Company will be unable to pay the same or any part thereof; also, of funding the floating debt of the said Company, or of making provision for discharging it.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. Crutchfield was unanimously elected Speaker. Mr. Hopkins having declined to allow his name to be put in nomination, and Mr. Crutchfield was elected on the first day of the session.

The Clerkship was contested by Mr. Gordon, Mr. French and Mr. Caldwell, and resulted in the election of Mr. Gordon.

Mr. Word, of Botetourt, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Burruss first, and Mr. Burke second Door-keepers.

The following resolutions were presented for the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation to enquire into the expediency, and report thereon:

By Mr. HOWMAN, on the consolidation of the North western Virginia and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

By Mr. A. A. CHAPMAN, for making an appropriation towards the further prosecution and completion of the Covington and Ohio Railroad.

By Mr. Carpenter, on providing for the completion of the unfinished portions of the Virginia Central Railroad, and report by bill or otherwise.

By Mr. GIBSON, for appropriation to the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad.

The House has ordered the military contingent fund to be increased this year to \$100,000, to purchase additional arms and ammunition. It is also proposed to appropriate \$50,000 to erect two armories in Charleston. The following resolutions are pending:

Resolution. That the general manifestation of feeling and sentiment at the North, make it dishonorable and discreditable in South Carolina and other slaveholding States, to continue united with a people whose moral tone characterizes them as a nation of pirates, savages, assassins and traitors.

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Letter from Miss Fouke, of Harper's Ferry.

We received by mail yesterday, the following letter from Miss Fouke, of Harper's Ferry, a lady whose name has been widely published in connection with a thrilling incident in the Harper's Ferry tragedy.—St. Louis Republican.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 27, 1859.

Mr. Editor.—I anticipate your surprise when you see my name on the signature attached to this sheet; but that surprise shall vanish when you learn the why and wherefore I have taken the liberty of writing you a few lines. I have learned from the Daily Missouri Republican, that you were under the impression that I had saved the life of Thompson, the insurgent, when he was taken captive. He was brought into the public hall of the hotel sometime before I knew that he and Stevens had been captured. When I first saw Thompson he was seated in an arm chair with his hands tied behind his back, guarded by some of the citizens.

Several questions were put to him in regard to his motives and expectations, when he rebelled under the "Provisional Government." His answers were invariably the same:—That he had been taught to believe the negroes were cruelly treated and would gladly avail themselves of the first opportunity to obtain their freedom, and that all they had would be an easy matter, and the colored people would come in a mass, backed by the non-slaveholders of the Valley of Virginia. Some one remarked, "I imagine that you regret you did not succeed in running off the darkies." He replied that he had regretted having engaged in the attempt, and if it were to do over again he would decline.

Very soon after, Mr. Beckham, one of our most esteemed citizens, was shot down, unarmed as he was. I went into the parlor and heard one of the guard ask T. if he were a married man, his answer was that he had been married six months only.

I walked up to where the prisoner sat, and said to him: "Mr. Thompson, you had much better have staid at home and taken care of your wife and pursued some honest calling, instead of coming here to murder our citizens and steal our property; that their first act was to kill a free colored man, because he would not join in their wicked scheme." He said I spoke truly; but he had been basely deceived.

Whilst I was talking to Thompson, several of the friends of Mr. Beckham, who were justly enraged at the cowardly murder, came in, with the avowed determination to kill Thompson on the spot. As they appeared with leveled rifles, I stood before T. and protected him, for three powerful reasons: first, my sister-in-law was lying in the adjoining room very ill, under the influence of a nervous chill, from sheer fright, and if they had carried out their design, it would have proved fatal to her, without doubt.

In the second place, I considered it a great outrage to kill the man in the house, however much he deserved to die. Thirdly, I am emphatically a law and order woman, and wanted the self-condemned man to live, that he might be disposed of by the law. I simply shielded the terrified frightened man, without touching him, until Col. Moor (I think it was) came in and assured me, on his honor, that he should not be shot in the house. That was all I desired. The result everybody knows.

One other thing I wish to correct. Philip B. Fouke, of Belleville, Ill., is my cousin only. I am happy to assure you that I have a birth-right in the "Old Dominion."

Respectfully yours,

C. C. FOULKE.

The True Will of Brown.

The following is the true last will and testament of Old John Brown, "revoking all others," as published in the papers copied from the original in the Charleston jail, with Brown's own pen, &c.

I, John Brown, a prisoner, now in the prison of Charleston, Jefferson county, Virginia, do hereby make and ordain this as my last will and testament.

I will and direct that all my property, be it personal or real, which is scattered abroad in the States of Virginia and Maryland, should be carefully gathered up by my executor, hereafter appointed, and disposed of to the best advantage, and the proceeds thereof paid over to my beloved wife, Mary A. Brown.

Many of those articles are not of a warlike character, and I trust as to such and all other property that I may be entitled to, that my rights and the rights of my family may be respected.

And lastly, I hereby appoint Sheriff James W. Campbell executor of this my true last will, and hereby revoking all others.

Witness my hand and seal this 24th day of December, 1859. JOHN BROWN. [S.E.]

Signed, sealed and declared to be the true last will of John Brown, in our presence, who attested the same at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other.

JOHN AVIS, ANDREW HUNTER, CORNELIUS—I wish my friends, James W. Campbell, sheriff, and John Avis, jailer, as a return for their kindness, each to have of my Sharp's rifle of those belonging to me, of 100 calibre, one each, to have each a pistol.

Witness my hand and seal this 24th day of December, 1859. JOHN BROWN. [S.E.]

Signed, sealed, &c., same as above.